

Reminder: Test next Class - Circuits

Big Ideas:

Ohm's Law: $R=V/I$

assume that resistors are ohmic, resistance is constant

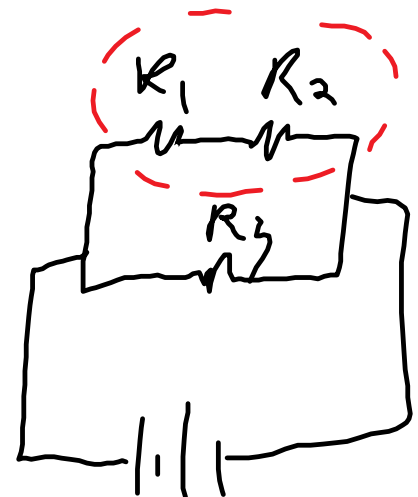
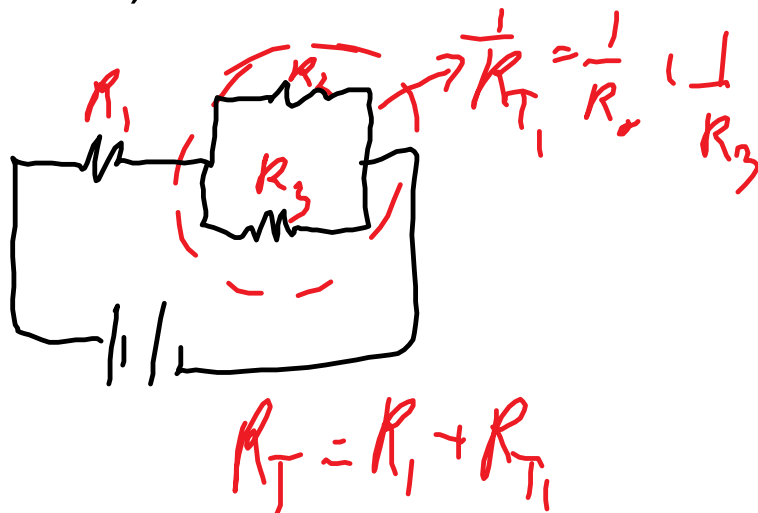
units: ohm, $\Omega = V/A$

Resistor equations:

Series: Add the resistances, $R_t=R_1+R_2+\dots$

Parallel: $1/R_t=1/R_1+1/R_2+\dots$

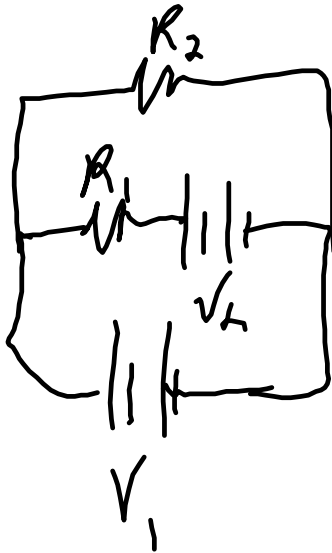
Mixed: combine resistors that are one type of connection (combine the series or combine the parallel) first, then the other kind.



$$R_{T1} = R_1 + R_2$$
$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_{T1}} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

Can't use resistor equations
R.

can't use resistor equations

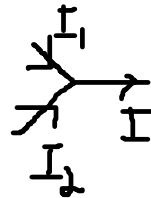
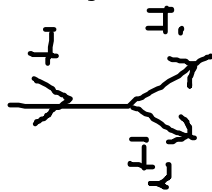


Must use Kirchhoff's Laws

Junction Law - Current Law

current into a junction = current out

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$



Loop Law - Voltage Law

Voltages around a loop add to zero

- voltages in series add up - $V = V_1 + V_2$
- voltages in parallel are equal

$$P = VI = V^2/R = I^2R$$

p502 - GP56-58, 63, 64, 71, 72

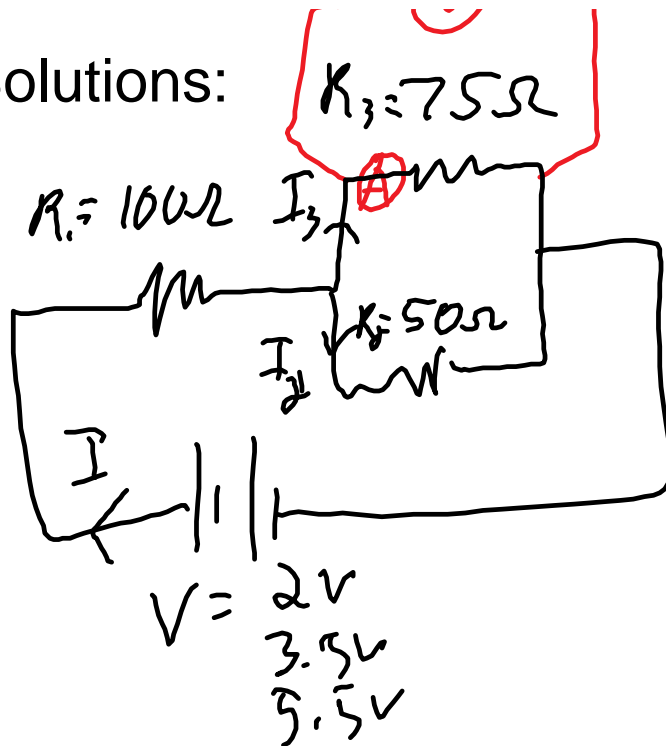
New rotation tomorrow: 4321

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0sb1SZxCAs>

Quiz Solutions:



Quiz Solutions:



b) Parallel Portion $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{75}$

$$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{2}{150} + \frac{2}{150} = \frac{4}{150}$$

$$R_T = 30\Omega$$

Series $R_T = 100\Omega + 30\Omega = \boxed{130\Omega}$

c) $P = VI = \frac{V^2}{R} = I^2 R$

$V_T \neq V_1$

$I = \frac{V_T}{R_T} = \frac{2 \text{ or } 3.5 \text{ or } 5.5}{130\Omega}$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0423 \\ 0.015 \\ 0.0771 \end{pmatrix}^2 100 = \boxed{\begin{matrix} 0.18W \\ 0.024W \\ 0.0771W \end{matrix}}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0.015 \\ 0.0269 \end{pmatrix} 100 = \boxed{\begin{matrix} 0.024 \text{ W} \\ 0.072 \text{ W} \end{matrix}}$$

d) I \nearrow $V_1 = R_1 I = 100 \Omega (I)$

loop law \rightarrow

$$V_3 = V_{\pi} - V_1 =$$

$$V = V_1 + \underset{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_3}{R_3} =$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1.27 \text{ V} \\ 0.46 \text{ V} \\ 0.81 \text{ V} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 16 \text{ mA} \\ 6.1 \text{ mA} \\ 11 \text{ mA} \end{matrix}$$

e) $V_3 = R_3 I_3 = 75 \Omega \begin{pmatrix} 12.9 \text{ mA} \\ 4.3 \text{ mA} \\ 8.6 \text{ mA} \end{pmatrix} =$

$$V_2 = V_3 \quad I_2 = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

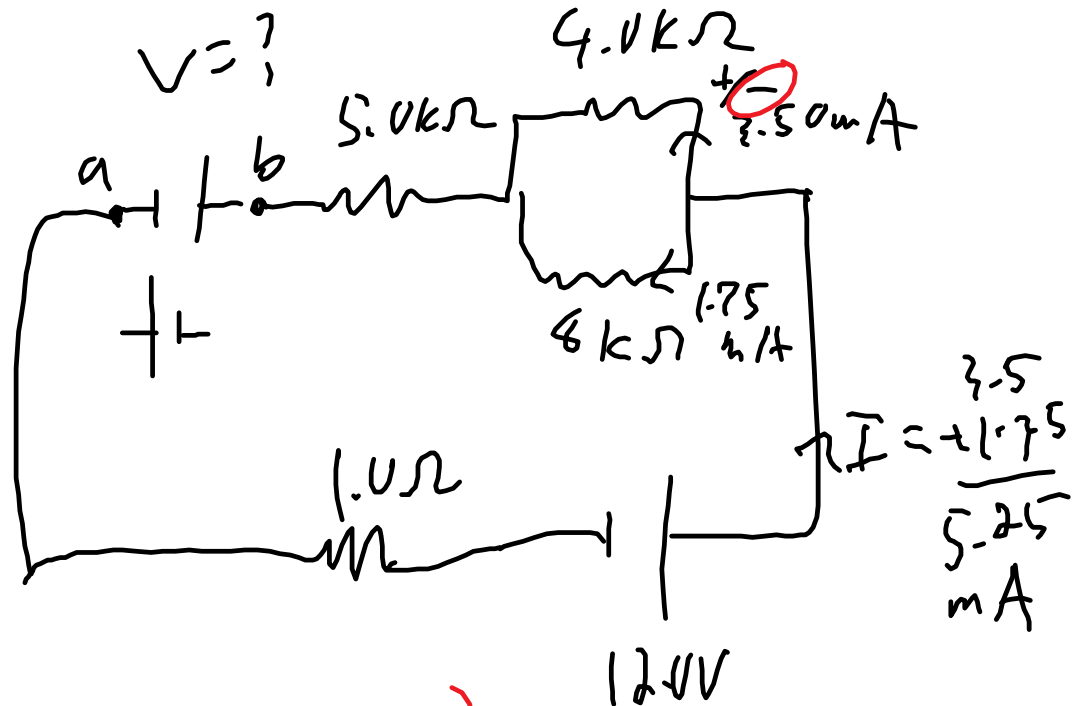
$$I = I_2 + I_3$$

$$V_1 = R_1 I$$

$$V_{\pi} = V_1 + V_3 = \mathcal{E}_{\text{mf}} - I r$$

$$r = \begin{matrix} 33\Omega \\ 56\Omega \\ 33\Omega \end{matrix}$$

Q71



$$12 - 4\text{k}\Omega(3.5\text{mA}) - 5.0\text{k}\Omega \times 5.25\text{mA}$$

$$-V_{ab} - 10 \times 5.25\text{mA} = 0$$

$$12 - 14 - 26.25 - V_{ab} - 0.00525 = 0$$

$$V_{ab} = \underline{28.25525}$$

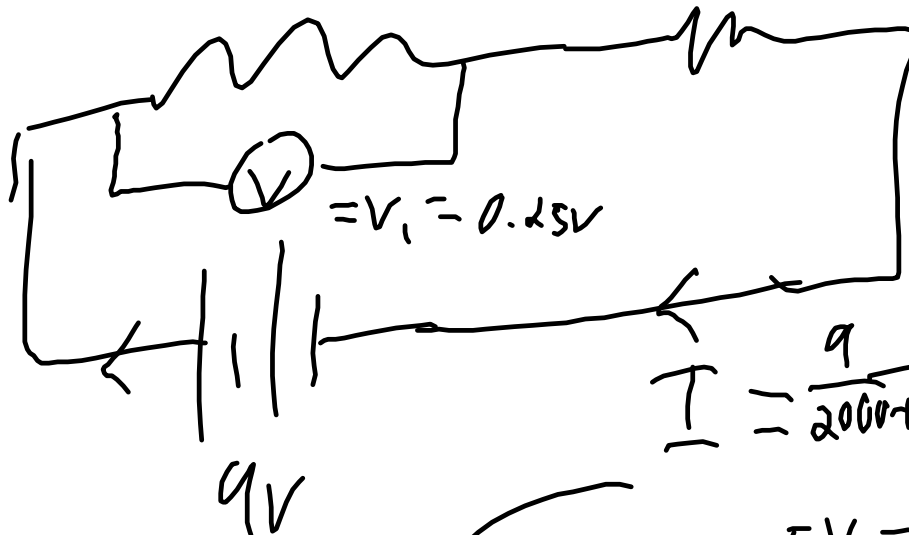
$$V_{ab} =$$

$$12 - 14 - 26.25 - V_{ab} - 0.00525$$

$$V_{ab} = 52V$$

$$R_1 = 2000\Omega$$

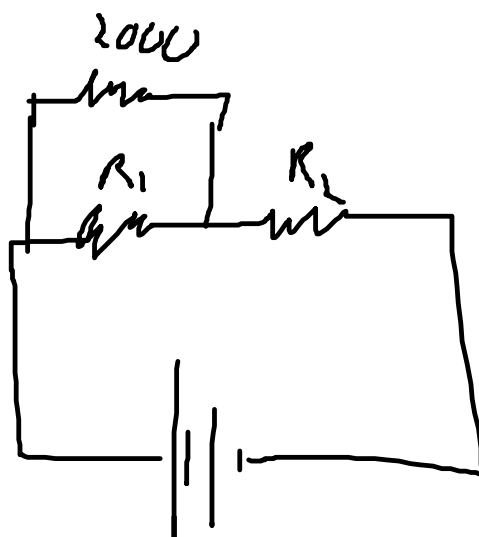
$$R_2 = ?$$



$$0.25V = 2000 I$$

$$2000 + R_2 = \frac{9(2000)}{0.25}$$

$$R_2 = 74000\Omega$$



$$\frac{0.25}{R_1} = 9 - \left(\frac{0.25}{R_1} \right) R_2$$